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BANK DEPOSITS.

The joint recovery of the copper country from the effects of the strike is shown convincingly by the increase in bank deposits in Houghton county during the past six months. A summary of deposits on March 4 showed a sum of approximately \$600,000 over the comparative statement issued Oct. 21, 1913. No better evidence of the advancing prosperity of the copper country is needed. Business is good and is getting better.

During the past six months, the petulant mood of the combined bank report, there has been a steady return towards normal conditions. Most of the money has been able to recruit their working forces either to the far west that obtained before the strike or have passed them. The other companies are daily filling vacancies and industries are that within a reasonable time the aggregate number of men employed in the district will be greater than for many years.

The shortage of labor felt previously to the strike is entirely to be experienced this summer for the influx of labor is the most notable ever experienced by the copper country. Men looking for steady work have been attracted here by the circulation of untruthful reports on wages and conditions. The general good reputation of this district and prosperity of its people have stood in good stead in the fight against an alien labor organization which has not the real interests of the workmen at heart. The thousands of the strikers have been avoided to mark this region any permanent harm.

THE CASE OF FRANK.

Jane Adams has interested herself in the case of Lew Frank of Atlanta, Ga., under sentence to death for the murder of little Mary Phagan. Miss Adams has written as follows to head-jury of Atlanta:

"Will it not be possible immediately to obtain a reprieve of ninety days, during which time to get more evidence? To permit this extension may be committing an outrage which will be irreparable."

Under the movement for a new trial for Frank recently, the man will be hanged in April 17.

In general, we profoundly disapprove in the emphatic efforts to make the work of courts and juries in murder cases, and if Frank is guilty of this peculiarly heinous crime, he richly deserves the penalty under the laws of Georgia.

But there is reason to believe that the carrying out of the sentence against Frank, without a more complete investigation of the facts of the case, would be a gross injustice to the state in grave peril of accomplishing too late to a desirable wrong done to an innocent man.

The supreme court has refused Frank a new trial, the appeal having been made on grounds of technical grounds.

But now it seems too late to fight the state's original witnesses against Frank. A new trial is impossible and the state is in a most unfortunate position.

Frank, however, at a time of great public excitement when the people were clamoring for a new trial, the court-house was surrounded by an angry mob, and the jury undoubtedly was under some mental duress. The conditions were such that the state's assumption of the man's innocence was the hollowest of hollows.

All that is asked for Frank is a new trial, and an opportunity to present the new evidence under conditions of reasonable public calm and sober second thought that will insure for him a fair trial.

The leading papers of Atlanta are strongly supporting this reasonable appeal, which may prove too late to have been that of an innocent man in the shadow of the gallows.

That lonesome feeling of which President Wilson says he has intermittent attacks, may become chronic if the House Democrats refuse to keep company with him on the toll issue.

KNOWS CONDITIONS.

A day or two ago, in Blaine, Arizona, the editor of the Ishpeming Iron Ore heard an interesting discussion on the subject of the Lake Superior strike. There was considerable talking relative to the conditions in the Michigan field, when a man named Mike Schmalzer delivered the following:

"You fellows don't know what you are talking about. You are just guessing. I worked in the Calumet mines for twenty years, and I did well there, saved money, enough to come here and start up a business. It is the best camp for men I know. The accommodations, all things considered, are the best. The company is the very best in the business. It does a lot for its men and good men do well. I used to earn \$100 per month and better, and living expenses there are low compared with some other camps. There were good houses at low rental, large yards where a man could grow many things that helped in his living expenses. There were good schools and hospitals and everything was well run. I have now a nephew here now who has been earning between \$20 and \$30 every month, and that's good money in that country when living costs are considered. They are probably earning that money now if they did not get foolish and join the strike. It is no use to say conditions there are bad, because they are not. I know all about it because I put in twenty years underground there and had opportunity to learn something of how things were conducted."

And that's the way of it. The man who is honest and who knows is in position to refute the charges that labor conditions in the Michigan copper district are deplorable.

The John army and its auxiliary, the I. W. O. K. sing "Daily Banged the Black Flag" and the red flag is up.

Aviator Atwood has taken a second wife. Usually it's the wife of the aviator who takes a second husband.

Spring hats are in the bud.

UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICAN WILDS

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MADE FOR TRIP—NEW INSTRUCTOR IS APPOINTED.

Ann Arbor, March 29.—At a meeting of the board of regents here, Bryant Walker, of Detroit, treasurer of the board, reported on the expedition to South America, which was organized by the regents, and which was to be undertaken next summer. The expedition is to be undertaken next summer. The university accepted the gift and voted \$2500 to be used in the expenses of the expedition to Texas and also more for equipment in both expeditions.

The buildings and grounds committee was instructed to make a contract for the erection of the new science building within the appropriation of \$175,000, and authorized a committee to make a contract for the erection of the high pressure power plant within the University hospital.

W. W. Konnerman was appointed an instructor in mathematics to succeed E. B. Smith.

Gift to U. of M. Library. President H. B. Hutchins reported the receipt of \$14,000 as a legacy of the late Captain H. B. Hutchins to the University Library.

Miss Emma Sawell resigned as an instructor in business administration and Miss Alice Irvine was appointed director to succeed Miss Katherine Harlow.

W. W. Pearl of Harbor Springs was appointed to the Albert Kahn scholarship in architecture, and G. B. Hammond of Detroit to the scholarship of the Michigan chapter of the American Institute of Architecture.

The leave of absence of Dr. S. C. Lane was extended for a year. Prof. A. A. Stanley was granted leave of absence to attend the international musical congress in Paris. Prof. Thomas Logan of the law department was granted leave of absence on account of illness. The resignation of Dr. George I. Streeter was accepted. He will go to Johns Hopkins medical college, Baltimore.

THE REUNION.

ONE wanderer east and another west.
They are reunited all the year.
Each pursuing his chosen quest,
Each with work to his liking best,
Till the winter time draws near.

BUT the ties of kindred bind
And now in their hearts are there
For rest, wherever their lot be
Cast.
They meet in the dear old home at last—
On each Thanksgiving day.
—Eugene C. Landon.

THANKSGIVING.

A YEAR of plenty. Flocks have multiplied.
Earth's kindly fruits the harvest moon bestows.
And, swept from vassal hand on every side,
The garnered corn like prisoned sun-shine glows.
Such be thy gifts, O Lord.

PLENTY and peace and honor—these
That thou dost lavish from thy store
Give us yet more—eyes and a contrite heart.
To see how poor our gifts compared
With thine.
Love be thy gift, O man!
—Selected.

STATE G. O. P. IN MASS MEETING

Big Rally Will Be Held in Detroit on May 21

Detroit, Mich., March 29.—The Republican state central committee at a meeting here decided to call a state mass meeting to inaugurate the condition of the party. May 21 was tentatively fixed as the day for it, and Detroit the place. Every county will be asked to send not less than one representative for each 2,500 of its population, or a total of 2,500 which will mean a mass meeting of not less than 1,500. The form of the call drafted is addressed:

"To all voters now affiliated, or who desire to be affiliated with the Republican party."

This term was agreed upon, after considerable discussion, as providing the best way for building up the party to the Republican party without their recanting any of the political principles for which they left the party two years ago. The discussion reflected a strong sentiment for securing a mass meeting that they could return to the old party unconditionally, and enjoy honors and emoluments as if they hadn't left it.

Alex J. Groesbeck tendered his resignation as state chairman, for the reason, he stated, that being a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, he did not want to have the organization in a position where criticism might be made that its state chairman was using his position to promote his candidacy for governor. Several members said complimentary things about him, and then a motion that his resignation be not accepted, and that he continue to be state chairman until his term expires early in September, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

- 1789—Ireland was declared in a state of rebellion.
- 1827—John Constable, famous landscape painter, died. Born June 11, 1776.
- 1828—Post of Grand Vizier abolished by the Sultan of Turkey.
- 1843—Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Governor of Canada.
- 1848—Hungary declared its independence.
- 1856—The leading Powers of Europe agreed by treaty to abolish privateering.
- 1862—Prince George of Denmark, brother of Queen Alexandra, was proclaimed King of the Hellenes.
- 1874—Victorious troops from Ashanti reviewed by Queen Victoria at Windsor.
- 1875—The President Grant visited Rome and was received by the Pope.
- 1880—The Metropolitan Museum of Art opened in New York.
- 1884—Many lives lost in election riots in Cincinnati.

ALL AROUND HIM.

"I'm looking for spots."
"You ought to have my job for a while," commented the weary floor-walker.—Pittsburgh Post.

Nearly-wedded Husband (fresh from the altar): "Excuse me taking the liberty, sir, but do you happen to know of any place where my wife could get a little charring to do?"—Punch.

Mrs. Levina Roth, 90, of Seybertsville, Pa., reads without eye-glasses.

U. S. MAKING FIGHT ON ALLEGED IMPURE FOODS

Government Seizes Several Shipments of Coffee, Dried Apples, Dates, Tomato Pulp and Other Products.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Two shipments of coffee from New York City were seized recently on the recommendation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the charge being that they contained an excessive number of rotten or decomposed berries. Both seizures were made on March 4, 1914, at Petersburg, Virginia. The cases have not yet come up before the courts, but they will be tried in due course, when it will be determined whether the charges are justifiable.

This statement holds true of all of the seizures in this article. Fourteen sacks of coffee, each containing 25 pounds, had been shipped by Porter, Sloane, & Bonhoefer, New York City, N. Y. The product was called "Red Brand Coffee." Fifteen cases and 25 packages each containing one pound, had been sent by the same shipper. This product was called "Dixie Brand Coffee." Both adulteration and misbranding were charged. Officials making the seizures maintained that the mixtures had been coated or glazed in such a manner as to conceal their inferiority.

A shipment of coffee was seized on March 5, at Philadelphia, it being charged that the coffee was misbranded. The shipper was Deppes & Co., of New York City, and there were 15 sacks seized. It is charged that the coffee consists largely of "Sanjour" brand, although it was represented to be "Maracibo" coffee, which is a better and more expensive brand.

Dried Apple Shipments Seized. Two shipments of dried apples were seized during the latter part of February on the recommendation of the department. One seizure consisted of 10 boxes that had been shipped by M. C. Sheppard, Stuart, Virginia, to Washington, District of Columbia. The other consisted of 23 sacks that had been shipped by Isaac Rosenbaum & Sons, Louisville, Kentucky, to Evansville, Indiana. It is charged that the goods in both instances are adulterated in that they consist in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

Other recent seizures of "vegetable substances" charged with being unfit, were made in New York City and Galveston, Texas. In the first instance the seizure consisted of 257 boxes of dates each containing 50 pounds. These were shipped by Hildebrand & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and were labeled "Cameo Brand—Finest Selected Persian Dates." The other consisted of 20 cases of "King B Brand Tomato Pulp," which were shipped by Robert Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

Another recent seizure was made at East Hammond, Indiana, and consisted of 2 cases and one bottle of "Napoleon Brand—French Style Cognac." These were shipped by Hildebrand & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and were labeled "Cameo Brand—Finest Selected Persian Dates." The other consisted of 20 cases of "King B Brand Tomato Pulp," which were shipped by Robert Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

Other recent seizures made on the recommendation of the department are the following: "Warfield Brand Pure Grape Jelly," 48 cases, shipped by Quaker City Pure Fruit & Sugar Preserve Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, seized February 12th at New York City. Charge—adulteration and misbranding in that

the goods consist in large part of an apple product.

From 57 bags, shipped by North-western Elevator & Mills Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, seized February 11th at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Charge—adulteration and misbranding in that the goods contain added screenings.

"Salvator Magnesia Spring Water," 250 cases shipped by Salvator Mineral Springs Co., Green Bay, Wisconsin, seized February 14th at Chicago, Illinois. Charge—misbranding in that the claims on the labels as to the curative effects of this water are false and fraudulent.

"Concentrated Mountain Syrup," 79 gallon jugs of different varieties shipped by the L. S. Fine Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia. These varieties were labeled "cherry," "strawberry," "grape" and "raspberry punch" and also "The Perfection of Purity and Excellence—Magic Cherry, German Maple." Seizure was made February 17th at Charleston, West Virginia. Charge—adulteration and misbranding in that these imitation syrups have been artificially colored and flavored in such manner as to conceal inferiority.

U. S. ARMY OFFICER SAYS SABER IS USELESS WEAPON

PLAYS NO PART, HE DECLARES, IN THE REAL FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

Washington, March 29.—Bayonets and sabers played no part in the battle of Ojinaga, Mexico, according to a report made to the war department by Capt. Louis C. Duncan, army medical corps, U. S. A., who was one of the surgeons attending the wounded cared for at the hospital camp at Presidio, Tex. Although the federal infantry carried bayonets and the cavalry sabers, Captain Duncan saw nothing but gunshot wounds among his patients. He concludes that the "saber is a useless weapon."

Wounded Mexicans bore their injuries with incredible stoicism, the report says, and expected no relief from their agonies. No arrangements for care of the wounded that were worth mention, had been made by either army so far as the American doctors could learn. The men were not provided even with first aid packages.

Summarizing his experience with abdominal wounds, Captain Duncan says: "Folks from modern high power rifles frequently pass through the abdomen without inflicting serious damage if fired at close range. Such wounds are not as fatal as had been believed, he states.

Bathing an Unknown Process. Bathing is an unknown process among the Mexican soldiers, partly because of lack of water. Captain Duncan asserts, adding:

"There were many men who had not so much as washed their faces and hands for months—if ever."

He denounces the Mexican federal officers for refusal to aid in caring for federal wounded at the hospital. From the east and west comes of Mexico, little scraps of information leading in tendency to show a considerable renewal of constitutional activities.

Bear Admiral Howard in Mazatlan, confirmed press reports of the revolt of the federal governor of lower California, who supported by 200 troops had seized the public money and the La Paz, a Mexican steamer. The vessel, bearing Mazatlan named a locomotive today and shipped into Mazatlan and bore away 11 cars loaded with building material.

Alvey A. Adee, Expert of State Department, May Quit Soon



FOLLOWING the resignation of John Bassett Moore as counselor of the state department at Washington the report was circulated that Alvey A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, would quit about June 1. Mr. Adee has been in the state department for over thirty years and has the reputation of being the best posted man in the service on diplomatic relations and on decisions of international law. According to the report, Mr. Adee has become dissatisfied with conditions in the department under Secretary Bryan. This was also said by some to have been the real reason for Mr. Moore's withdrawal, although this was officially denied.



Daddy's Bedtime Story

The Visit to The Old Man In the Woods.

JACK and Evelyn were waiting for daddy to come home. They were through playing games, and as they felt quite tired the only thing they wanted was daddy's story. So as soon as he came into their room Evelyn rushed up to him and said, "Daddy, do tell us tonight a story about a little girl."

"Well," said daddy, "a little boy named Robbie had a sister named Agnes. They were just about the same ages that you two children are. They had very few neighbors, as they lived in a very small place where there were only a few houses. Near their house were long stretches of woods. They had never been to the other side of the woods nor had they ever really walked very far into the forest, for it was said in the little hamlet where they lived that a queer old man had a little hut about a mile and a half through the long lonely road. The reports of him also were that he lived all by himself and that he ate rabbits and partridges, for which he went hunting every day. But to one had ever seen him, as they were all afraid of him."

"One day Robbie and Agnes had been playing all the games they could think of. You see, there were no other children in the tiny town, and so they always had to play by themselves. Of course they were devoted to each other and had a very good time, but sometimes they would have liked a change. This day, though, they were tired of all their usual games. 'Let's go and see the old man in the woods,' suggested Robbie."

"Do you dare?" asked Agnes.

"Yes," said Robbie, "for I'm sure he is not so dreadful as he is made out to be, and, anyway, I'd like to see him."

"So would I," responded Agnes.

"Now, the mother and daddy of Agnes and Robbie had never told them not to go into the woods to the old man's hut, as they never for a moment dreamed they would dare go."

"But off they started, and after walking quite a distance they came to a funny little hut with smoke coming out of the chimney. When the old man saw Robbie and Agnes he called out in a happy, excited voice: 'I'm having visitors! Hurrah!'"

"He took the children in his hut and showed them some wonderful picture books. He told them how delighted he was to have visitors, as he knew he was thought queer, but really he wasn't at all, except that he loved to live in the heart of the woods. So the children promised to see him often, and he promised to show them more picture books, and before they left he gave them each a big piece of delicious apple pie."

FIRST GRAND ARMY POST ORGANIZED 48 YEARS AGO

THEN. Forty-eight years ago today the first G. A. R. Post was established, in Decatur, Ill. Major Benjamin F. Stepien, surgeon of the 14th Illinois Regiment, and three army friends had drawn up the constitution two months before. The secret ritual was printed in the office of the Decatur Tribune, all of whom were members of the order. Its purpose was the "establishment and defense of the late soldiers of the United States, morally, socially, and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services and claims by the American people." The first National Encampment was held in Indianapolis, 1866. Gen. S. A. Hurl but became the first commander-in-chief.

NOW. Today there are more than 5,000 G. A. R. Posts. The order reached a membership of 400,459 in 1899. Today it has been reduced by death to less than 170,000. The death rate is becoming higher each year, for the veterans of the Civil war now have an average age of 69 years. The G. A. R. has held a National Encampment every year, excepting in 1867, and has gathered in nearly every important city in the country. It was the originator of May 30 as Memorial Day, beginning in 1868. Some of the nation's most distinguished soldiers have been commanders-in-chief—Generals Burnside, Logan, Hurlbut, Hartranft, Alger, Devens, Wagner, and Robinson of the regular army.

Bradford, Lady Duncleuch, the mother of the Earl of Duncleuch, was for many years a conspicuous figure in English court circles, having served as Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria and later to Queen Alexandra.

Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France and husband of the slayer of the Fugate editor, 57 years old today.

De Wolf Hopper, well known comic opera singer, 56 years old today.

Dr. Alexander U. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, 65 years old today.

James A. Hamill, representative in Congress of the Twelfth New Jersey district, 37 years old today.

